

Section 2

1. Colonial governments elected their own assemblies, passed laws, and created taxes and decided how to use them.
2. Possible answers:
 In 1754, Washington and his men opened fire on a French scouting party in the Ohio Valley. This event began the French and Indian War.
 In 1759, British troops captured Canada. This was an important turning point for the Americans, who had suffered many losses to the French.
3. The territory in North America controlled by Great Britain expanded greatly. Colonists felt proud to be British and hopeful for the future.

2. Possible answers:

Proclamation of 1763

For: If the colonists move past the Appalachians, Indians will attack them.

Against: The only new land available for settlement is on the other side of the Appalachians.

Stamp Act

For: The colonists pay few taxes compared to other British citizens. It is time for them to pay their fair share for the French and Indian War.

Against: No taxation without representation! You have no right to tax us without our consent.

Quartering Act

Against: The soldiers take up space and do nothing. Why should we pay for them?

Section 3

- 1.

Law	What did this law require colonists to do?	How did some colonists protest this law?	How did the British government react to those protests?
Proclamation of 1763	Colonists could only settle land east of the Appalachian Mountains.	Colonists argued in letters and articles that it was tyranny, an unjust use of government power.	The British government ignored colonists' complaints and sent more troops to the colonies.
Stamp Act (1765)	Colonists had to buy a stamp for any paper they used, including newspapers and playing cards.	Colonists sent messages to Parliament, refused to buy stamps, and attacked tax collectors.	The British government repealed the Stamp Act.
Quartering Act (1765)	Colonial assemblies had to provide housing and supplies for British troops.	New York's assembly refused to give funds for some supplies.	The British government refused to allow the New York assembly to meet until it complied with the law.

Section 4

1. The Townshend Acts placed a duty, or tax, on certain goods the colonists imported from Great Britain. The acts were passed to raise money for Great Britain’s army in the colonies.
2. Drawings should show a boycott of English goods. Women refusing to buy these goods should be included in the illustration.
3. Lord North repealed the Townshend Acts because the taxes were not raising enough money to cover the losses due to the boycott. Sketches should show that tea was left out of the repeal.

Section 5

1. Drawings from the Patriot point of view might show peaceful, unarmed colonists and British soldiers opening fire on them. Drawings from the Loyalist point of view might show colonists yelling insults at British soldiers and throwing ice balls and rocks at them.
2. John Adams defended the British soldiers who were accused of killing colonists at the Boston Massacre. He believed in upholding the law and that every person had the right to a fair trial.

Section 6

1. Possible answer: The Boston Massacre did not cause new protests against the British government, and the repeal of the Townshend Acts led to a period of calm in the colonies.
2. Possible answer:
Argument for the Tea Act: It will lower the cost of tea in the colonies. It will keep the British East India Company from going bankrupt.
Argument against the Tea Act: It will create a monopoly of the tea trade. It will cause colonists to worry that the British government will try to control other trades.

3. Possible answer:

Loyalist: “Patriot Temper Tantrum at Boston Harbor”: Loyalists saw the Patriots as rowdy, unreasonable, and difficult to control.

Patriot: “Magnificent Moment of Defending Our Rights”: Patriots believed this destructive action was necessary to defend their rights of representation in government.

Section 7

1. After the Boston Tea Party, King George no longer simply wanted to collect taxes from the colonists. He now wanted to take control of the colonies.
2. Possible answers:

Actions of the Intolerable Acts	How might this hurt you?
Closed Boston Harbor to shipping.	My business may lose money.
The British government now controlled the government in Massachusetts.	I have less say in my government than before. I can’t even gather with other colonists at town meetings without the governor’s permission.
A British soldier accused of murder would have his trial in England, not in the colonies.	People in England will not understand all the circumstances of the trial and will probably take the soldier’s side. This might make it easier for soldiers to get away with murder.
More soldiers were sent to Boston to make sure colonists followed the laws.	More freedoms will be taken from us as the British government uses more force.

3. Possible actions (opinions will vary):
Merchants in other colonies closed their shops to oppose the treatment of colonists in Massachusetts. Virginians called for a meeting of delegates from all the colonies to find a peaceful solution. Some towns and cities began to organize militias.
4. Patrick Henry urged colonists to unite by thinking of themselves as one group of people: Americans.
5. The First Continental Congress decided to send a message to King George asking him to recognize their rights. The Congress also called for a new boycott of British goods until the Intolerable Acts were repealed.

Section 8

Possible flowchart:

